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[670]

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1910.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1910. [476]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1910. [476]

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 6TH, 1910.

In spite of the fact that Japanese moral training has been held up for the admiration of Western nations, in Japan itself there would appear to be misgivings as to the real practical value of the ethical teaching imparted in the schools. These misgivings are no doubt partly due to the corruption which recent revelations have shown to prevail in commercial and other circles. When members of the Diet—picked men, who are supposed to represent the flower of the intellect of the country—are sentenced to imprisonment for accepting bribes, there is plainly something wrong in the state of affairs. Nor does this corruption prevail only in high places; every newspaper from Japan contains news of some fresh scandal. Now it is a clerk who has appropriated the money of his firm; now a municipal corporation which has misused the public funds entrusted to it. Now the directors of a great company are shown to have made use of their position to enrich themselves at the expense of the shareholders; now a humble postman is caught extracting money from the letters which he has to deliver. In all countries there are, of course, men who yield to temptation when it is put in their way, but when a degree of corruption is revealed which seriously hampers the progress and prosperity of a country, it is plainly necessary to open an inquiry as to whether there is not some special cause for

such a state of affairs. The question of the moral training in the schools has thus become a matter of some importance, and conferences have been held among the educational authorities for the purpose of ascertaining whether this moral training can be improved. Unfortunately it does not seem to have occurred to the authorities that it may not be the method of moral training which is at fault, but the moral code of Japan itself—that is, that the Japanese code of ethics, however suitable for feudal times, may now be outworn. To understand the principles which guide a Japanese it is necessary to consider the position in feudal times. Under the feudal régime every person owed allegiance to a feudal lord, whom he was bound to protect and obey. The highest virtue was implicit obedience to the feudal lord, who had power of life and death. The lord's quarrel was the retainer's quarrel; whether his lord was right or wrong, just or unjust, it was the duty of the retainer to fight for him. Thus a complete dependence of will was established. There was, however, one way of escape for the retainer—a way by which he could preserve his honour and family name. That way was suicide. Any offence against the feudal lord could be salved by this method. No crime against others was of too violent a nature to be unpardonable if the perpetrator committed suicide. Assassination was thus no crime if followed by the suicide of the assassin; it became, indeed, a virtue, and the assassin was held up to reverence. The man who dared to rebel against his feudal lord, however righteous his cause, however just his complaint, knew that his rebellion meant death. Even the presentation of a petition was a crime, and although the petition might be granted, the petitioner had to pay the penalty for his boldness. From one point of view this merely meant that the offender visited on himself the punishment for his crime. But from the point of view of the Japanese moral code it meant more than this. The criminal punished by the law remained a criminal; the criminal who punished himself was raised to the rank of a hero, whose memory was to be revered. The criminal who committed suicide saved the honour and name of his family, which otherwise might be blotted out of existence. To be executed was infamy; to be allowed to commit suicide was the highest honour possible. It is not surprising that although the feudal régime has passed away it should have left its traces on the thoughts and feelings of the people. Even to-day, in spite of some feeble opposition, the memories of political assassins are revered and ceremonies are held in their honour. The assassination of *Izakon-no-kami* in Tokyo in a blinding snowstorm fifty years ago was perhaps as cold-blooded a murder as has ever been perpetrated. Yet to-day the memory of the assassin is held in reverence. The attempt on *COUNT OKUMA*'s life, in which *COUNT OKUMA* was severely injured, far from being treated as a crime is to-day regarded as an inspiring incident. Even *COUNT OKUMA* himself sees nothing grotesque in sending a congratulatory message to a meeting called to do honour to the memory of the would-be assassin. The doctrine of salvation by suicide, which is thus tacitly, if not actually, preached, has far-reaching consequences. From political offences it is easily extended to civil offences. When the director of a large corporation, having brought the affairs of his company to ruin and bankrupted many innocent people, commits suicide, a cry is at once raised that his conduct is no longer open to criticism—that he has condoned for his faults by his brave act. The contention that the really brave course would have been to face the consequences, not to flee from them—to endeavour to make amends, not to avoid responsibility in the grave—is not appreciated. The actual consequences of such a doctrine are easy to see. The man who acts rightly for righteousness sake needs no stimulus; but the man who acts rightly to retain the esteem of the world must have his will power weakened if he believes that in the end, no matter what he does, he can purchase that esteem by the sacrifice of his life. What seem to be required are clearer views as to the nature and results of crime, and the teaching of a wider patriotism, which will cover not only national but also civic life.

Lady May will be "At Home" at Mountain Lodge 4.30 p.m. on Friday until further notice.

The name of Mr. John A. O'Far has been added to the list of authorised architects in Hongkong.

It was expected that the Duke of Orleans, an Austrian Prince of the Blood, who has been travelling incognito in Japan, would visit Seoul on his way home.

The health return for the week showed two cases of plague, both Chinese (fatal), and one case of enteric fever, British.

The railway operations being practically completed the reversion of Inspector S. Kelly to the Sanitary Department is now being considered.

The valuation list for the Colony for 1910-11 will be open for inspection at the Treasury for twenty-one days, commencing to-day, 6th June.

The Phoenix Club have removed to their new premises in King's Buildings, while the premises which they have vacated have been acquired by the Nippon Club.

Early on Saturday morning a motor sampan belonging to Mr. Jack A. Tai caught fire while lying off the Douglas wharf. The vessel was completely destroyed.

The following telegram, dated 4th June, has been received by the Colonial Secretary from H.B.M.'s Consul at Chefoo:—"Quarantine is imposed on arrivals from Amoy and Swatow."

Mr. H. W. Kilby, of the International Banking Corporation, is being transferred on promotion to the Singapore branch of the bank. He will leave for his new field of labour shortly.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Saturday one Chinese charged another with stealing a sum of \$300. After hearing the evidence his Worship decided that there was no case, and dismissed the defendant.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to recognise, provisionally and pending the receipt of His Majesty's exequatur, Mr. Adao Maria de Lourdes Soares as Consul for Bolivia in Hongkong.

Among the orders of the day for to-morrow's meeting of the Sanitary Board is a minute by the Head of the Department relative to the sites in the Colonial Cemetery for use of naval and military commissioned officers and the civil servants.

The s.s. *Panama Mara*, newly built at the Nippon Dock Yard for Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Trans-Pacific service, left Yokohama on the 4th inst. on her maiden trip, and she is expected to arrive here on the 21st June, after calling at Kobe, Moji and Manila.

The annual prize distribution at the Kowloon British School took place on Saturday morning, Mr. E. A. Irving, the Director of Education, presiding. An excellent musical programme was gone through, and then the prizes were presented. Lady May, who was among the guests, was presented with a handsome bouquet.

The Japanese training cruiser *Aso* and *Soya*, under the command of Rear-Admiral Ijichi, which are expected to arrive here on the 7th instant, have 180 cadets on board. The visitors will be entertained here by their resident countrymen, the Hongkong Jockey Club having kindly placed the raceroom at their disposal.

An ex-exile officer was proceeded against by Chief Excise Officer Hoggart before Mr. E. H. Halifax at the Magistracy on Saturday on a charge of selling \$20 worth of prepared opium without a permit. The charge was proved, and the accused was ordered to pay a fine of \$500, the alternative being three months' imprisonment.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint D. W. Trottman to discharge the duties of Superintendent of Imports and Exports under the Raw Opium Ordinance No. 23 of 1909, the Sugar Convention Ordinance No. 14 of 1904, and the Liquors Ordinance No. 27 of 1909, until further notice, with effect from 1st June.

Regulation was made by the Officer Administering the Government-in-Council under Section 20 sub-section 1 of the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1899), on 2nd of June, to the effect that "No liquor shall be sold or having been sold shall be drunk upon any licensed premises except between the hours of 6 a.m. and 12 midnight."

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—Ordinance No. 9 of 1910.—An Ordinance to amend the Pharmacy Ordinance, 1908. Ordinance No. 10 of 1910.—An Ordinance to amend the Malicious Damage Ordinance, 1885. Ordinance No. 11 of 1910.—An Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance, 1909.

Returns of the average amounts of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ended 31st May, 1910, as certified by the managers of the respective banks:

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT.	SPECIE RESERVE.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	3,995,376	4,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	11,104,525	12,000,000
National Bank of China Limited	54,721	N.L.
Total	15,134,621	16,000,000

According to a statement in the *Peking Daily News*, "the South Manchurian Railway Company will build a chain of warehouses along the line of railroad, with a view to attracting business. One of the facilities extended to shippers is that goods may be stored in these warehouses simply on receiving the consent of the station-master, who will issue a certificate to that effect, while the consignor can also mortgage his goods up to a certain amount to the railway and still be free to ship them to any point. The fee for warehousing is said to be remarkably small." It is at the same time realised that the locking of good banks is essential to the permanent success of such a scheme."

Lady May will be "At Home" at Mountain Lodge 4.30 p.m. on Friday until further notice.

The name of Mr. John A. O'Far has been added to the list of authorised architects in Hongkong.

It was expected that the Duke of Orleans, an Austrian Prince of the Blood, who has been travelling incognito in Japan, would visit Seoul on his way home.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No. 40 of 1909, entitled—An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Trade Marks. Ordinance No. 1 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to amend the Penitentiary Ordinance, 1882. Ordinance No. 2 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to further amend the Liquors Ordinance, 1909. Ordinance No. 3 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to regulate the Law as to Oaths. Ordinance No. 4 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to amend the Official Signatures Fees Ordinance, 1888.

SHAMEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting held on the 30th May there were present: Messrs. H. F. Dent (Chairman), L. N. Gilman, A. V. Hogg, Hon. Treasurer, W. W. G. Ross, W. Vogler, Dr. Davenport and the Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Pozie.—A letter was read from Mr. J. N. Inwood accepting the post of Assistant Superintendent from 1st July on three months' probation, and it was decided to pay his passage money and freight on effects from Wuchow.

Sanitary Inspection.—Dr. Davenport's report was laid before the meeting, and after discussion the Secretary was directed to write to those concerned.

Canton Waterworks Co.—After a general discussion re the various points of the scheme, the Chairman proposed, and Mr. Hogg seconded, that the Company be written to informing them that as the Council was now constituted they would like to open up negotiations with the Company again and see if they had anything new to suggest.

The Secretary was instructed to send a circular round to ratemakers asking them if there was in favour of having the water brought on the Concession with or without a foreign engineer in charge.

Lot No. 52 B.A.T. Co., Ltd.—Permission was granted to Mr. C. B. Thomas, on behalf of Lam Woo, to erect a matchshed 140 ft. by 20 ft. in the Central Avenue in front of lot in accordance with a letter which the Secretary was directed to write to him.

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council held at the Board Room on the 17th May, 1910.—Present:—Messrs. W. Kruse (Chairman), J. S. Fenwick, C. Lee, J. Mencarini, L. I. Thomas, K. Tendubara, and C. Berkley Mitchell (Secretary).

1. The minutes of the last meeting are read and confirmed.

2. A despatch is read from H.B.M.'s Consul announcing the death of His Britannic Majesty King Edward the Seventh.

3. A despatch is read from the American Consul informing the Council that he has turned over the Consulate to Mr. Charles F. Brisell.

4. The question of quarrying on the Island is discussed, and a petition is read from Chinese residents within the Settlement protesting against such quarrying. Before taking any definite action in the matter, the Council decides to obtain from the Consular Body their opinion as to whether the Council has the power under existing regulations to stop quarrying.

5. A letter is read from the Rev. G. M. Wales, Chairman of the 1908 Land Commission, reporting the completion of the valuation of certain properties is read, and the Secretary is directed to convey to Mr. Wales and his colleagues the Council's thanks for their courtesy in undertaking the work.

6. A communication from Mr. B. G. Tours, H.B.M.'s Consul, concerning a case of cruelty to a bird is read, and the Capt. Supt. reports that the perpetrator was arrested, convicted in the Mixed Court, and sentenced to sixty blows.

7. The Capt. Supt. reports that the following cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summons, Debt, 2; assault, 1; breach of agreement, 1; non-payment of assessment, 6; non-payment of quarry licence fees, 1; breach of Municipal Regulations (disorderly house), 1. Summary Arrest.—On suspicion of being concerned in causing the death of a woman, 1; breach of Opium Regulations, 7; cruelty to a bird, 1; theft, 4; committing a nuisance, 2; leaving his employ without giving due notice, 1; using threats, 2.

Regulation was made by the Officer Administering the Government-in-Council under Section 20 sub-section 1 of the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1899), on 2nd of June, to the effect that "No liquor shall be sold or having been sold shall be drunk upon any licensed premises except between the hours of 6 a.m. and 12 midnight."

The lady ran out of the house into the road, where two foreigners who were passing rushed to her assistance and extinguished the flames. Medical assistance was at once summoned, but Miss Irvine, who was terribly burned, died early next morning.

Mr. Irvine, who also sustained very severe burns, was removed to the hospital.

FATAL LAMP ACCIDENT IN YOKOHAMA.

TERIBBLE DEATH OF FOREIGN LADY.

A terrible accident is reported from Yokohama. As the result of a lamp being overturned in her residence on the Bluff, on the evening of May 23rd, Miss Irvine was enveloped in flames. In spite of the brave efforts of the lady's brother, Mr. E. H. Irvine, to extinguish the flames, he was unable to do so.

The lady ran out of the house into the road, where two foreigners who were passing rushed to her assistance and extinguished the flames.

Medical assistance was at once summoned, but Miss Irvine, who was terribly burned, died early next morning.

Mr. Irvine, who also sustained very

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Who talks now of scarcity of water? Those who remained optimistic through the last dry days are justified. The Director of Public Works must have worn the glad smile on Thursday.

One effect of the rain was to bring the jolly fish into greater prominence, and bathers have had an exciting time dodging them.

Although Friday was a *dieu non*, it was nevertheless the King's birthday, and nearly every European firm in the Colony observed the time-honoured custom of "shutting up shop." But one institution, run by Government servants, was open as usual. I wonder why?

I was glad to see the Hon. Mr. Osborne ask the questions he did with regard to the extension of bathing facilities in Hongkong. Some two years ago I made a similar suggestion in this column, pointing out that the foreshore, east and west, could be cleared of the interfering rocks at very little cost, and excellent bathing grounds would be placed at the disposal of the large section who cannot find the time to go off with the usual launch parties. It is to be hoped now that the subject has been revived that it will not be overlooked again.

"The finest site in the Colony" continues to impress the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart as a subject of debate. His criticism of the Government was brilliant—but useless. I can say this with impunity, as I cannot claim to be one of the quidnuncs.

Probably if the local Press had echoed Mr. Murray Stewart in chorus they might have received some expression of approbation from the hon. gentleman. They might then have been intelligently conducted journals. But they were so misguided as to disapprove of his course of action, and of course their conduct left much to be desired.

I have been shown a letter addressed to the editor of this journal from a German business man who asks for a copy of the paper to be sent to his private domicile, as "I will read your paper in peace." What a picture of the happy home this suggests. Quiet house in the suburbs of the capital, nice garden, pipe of tobacco, perhaps a glass of lager, and all the news of the Far East.

Hongkong must be a very doggy place, according to the report of the Captain Superintendent of Police, as many as 201,702 dogs being licensed last year, and if the number unlicensed be taken into account this must give an average of nearly one dog to every unit of our population.

The advance of aviation has been noteworthy of late. The first two to fly across the English Channel were Frenchmen, but their records have been surpassed by an Englishman, who not only made the double journey without alighting, but circled over a French village for ten minutes. Aerial triumphs are likely to be the order of the day for some time to come.

The following story is instructive as to life in the Philippines: "Say, Pedro, before the American occupation you worked with the Spaniards as a 'boy' and got only six dollars Mex. a month and had to work very hard. Now, I give you twenty-five pesos a month and you do very little work; how's this?" "Oh! Master, the Spaniards were our 'Superiors.' You and I are equal. I am your little brown brother."

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for an account on the Man-Sing-Tong issue, with the general costs of the action except in so far as they had been increased by the Wing-Sing-Tong issue; and judgment for the defendant on the portion of the case which resulted in judgment for the defendant, his Lordship stated that it disclosed facts which cast serious doubt and he believed in one instance well-founded suspicions against the *bond fides* of the defendant, and he thought it was a case in which the Court should exercise special discretion as to costs.

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Mr. Potter asked that judgment be entered for his client.

Mr. Shad applied for a stay of execution, pending appeal.

His Lordship granted this on the usual terms.

TIBETAN REMINISCENCES.

Sir Francis Younghusband gave some interesting reminiscences of his mission to Lhasa during a discussion on a paper by Mr. J. Claude White on "The Arts and Crafts of Tibet" at the Society of Arts House in John Street, Adelphi, on the 21st April. He was fortunate enough, he said, to have Mr. White as a colleague on that mission, and probably he would say that the profound result of his life's work lay in the taking of Bhutan within our sphere of influence.

The Government of India authorised them to enter into communication with the Bhutanese, and as a result the Tongsa Penlop came into their camp. He was not present when he arrived, but when he did see him he realised that Mr. White must have established a thoroughly friendly footing with him, because he was wearing Mr. White's hat. That might appear a small matter, but he realised its political significance, because the hat among those people was looked upon as a sign of authority and nationality. Moreover, the Tongsa Penlop's own hat was a remarkably magnificent one, and as he had given it up for Mr. White's wideawake he thought there must be something in it. The Tongsa Penlop, when told of the difficulty they had in getting into communication with the Tibetans, became so interested in the matter that he said he would accompany them to Lhasa, and he was very useful in acting as "go-between," and in making suggestions for treading over little difficulties. But for him, he could say with confidence, they would not have got such a satisfactory settlement at Lhasa. At the conclusion of the mission the Government of India invested him with the K. C. I. E., and Mr. White was sent into Bhutan to invest him with the Order. The Tongsa Penlop was now Sir Ugyen Wang-Chuk, Maharaja of Bhutan, and as a result of Mr. White's visit to the country we now had it within our sphere of influence, very greatly to the benefit both of ourselves and the Bhutanese.

The sign "8" is familiar to all of us, but not until the other day did I discover its derivation. In the old Spanish and Portuguese trading days in the Far East and the Spanish Indies the chief form of currency was the Piece of Eight, famous in buccaneering stories. This piece of money was signified for convenience by the figure 8 with two perpendicular lines drawn through it, and that is practically the present form of the symbol. In course of time the dollar became the chief medium of exchange, but the old established sign never changed, and the dollar sign of to-day is simply the emblem for a golden Piece of Eight with the figure 8 drawn rather loosely, as doubtless it first was for convenience.

ROMERICK RANDOM.

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, June 4th.

IN PROBATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. W. REES DAVIES (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHINESE ADMINISTRATION ACTION.

His Honour the Chief Justice delivered his reserved decision in the record case commonly known as the Chinese administration action. The hearing of this trial lasted fifty-four days, a record in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and the sum involved is something like \$1,000,000. The plaintiff is Li Chok Hing, a gentleman residing at 92 Des Vaux Road West, and the defendant is Li Pai Choi, with several aliases. The plaintiff claims for an account of the monies belonging to the estate of Li Kin Choi, deceased, which had been used by the defendant in his business, and an account of the profits which had been made by the defendant from this money.

Henry Berkley, K.C., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morell), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. W. Shad, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. A. Holborow (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon), represented the defendant.

The particulars of claim stated that plaintiff, who had been granted administration of the estate of one Li Kin Choi and attorney for Fong Li Shi, the daughter and next-of-kin of deceased, asked for an account of the monies which defendant had taken from the estate of the deceased Li Pai Choi and invested in various business concerns and of the profits which accrued. Defendant, however, denied that the deceased left any estate. As a matter of fact, he avowed Li Pai Choi died insolvent and was indebted to the defendant to the extent of £1,000 and to other creditors for nearly as much. Defendant out of his own monies paid the expenses of his funeral, besides making a monthly allowance to the family.

Incidentally, Dr. Bruce took occasion to denounce any idea of a "Polar stepladder," and declared that he did not intend to enter into competition with any other expeditions in a race to the Pole. In short, so far as he is concerned, there is to be nothing in the nature of a Polar marathon race.

The plan of the "Second Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (1911)" may now be said to have reached a final stage. The cost is estimated to be about £50,000.

"It is intended that the Expedition shall leave Scotland in May, 1911, reaching Buenos Ayres about June 20th. Calling en route at the Sandwich Islands, the Expedition will steer for Coats Land, where winter quarters will be established. Hora ten or twelve members will be landed and a house erected, the ship proceeding to Melbourne for the winter.

"In the spring the ship will sail not to Coats Land but direct to McMurdo Strait, Victoria Land, in order to send a sledge party southward with supplies for another party, consisting of three members, which under my leadership will be crossing over the Antarctic continent by way of the South Pole from Coats Land. The remainder of the party landed at Coats Land will remain there for the purpose of taking meteorological observations and exploring the coast east and west of the winter quarters. The meeting of the trans-continental party and the relief party will likely be in the vicinity of the Boardmore Glacier. The combined parties will then return to the ship and sail for New Zealand. The Scottish Expedition will not make any special investigations in the region of McMurdo Strait, because the publication of these plans in April, 1909, Captain R. F. Scott, R.N., has chosen this region as his special sphere of work.

"From New Zealand the ship will proceed across the Pacific Ocean to Magellan Straits or the Falklands and carry on such oceanographical research as is possible in a high southern latitude as the winter season will permit. In the spring the Expedition will proceed southward in the Weddell Sea to relieve the wintering party, which will now have spent two years there.

SCOTIA AND ANTARCTICA.

An important and extremely interesting lecture was given by Dr. W. S. Bruce at a crowded meeting of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society at Edinburgh last month, in which the famous Scotch explorer entered very fully into the plans of his forthcoming Antarctic expedition. It is not generally recognised how much work has been done by Scotchmen in Polar research, so that Dr. Bruce's summary of the work done by his fellow countrymen, beginning with Captain Weddell (from whom the Weddell Sea is named) in 1823 down to the "Challenger" expedition will serve a useful purpose. To quote from an editorial account of the lecture in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*: "Weddell succeeded in attaining a higher latitude than his predecessor Cook to the south of the South Atlantic, and one since his day in that longitude had attained a higher latitude. He was particularly fortunate in having here an open sea practically free of pack ice which had not been experienced by subsequent explorers, among whom were Bellingshausen, Biscoe, Moore and Ross, as well as the Scott. Another prominent Scotman associated with Antarctic exploration was Sir James Clark Ross of the 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' who during the years 1839-1843 did an amount of solid work that had been unequalled by any subsequent expedition. Ross, in spite of certain erroneous results due to imperfect apparatus, was the first to undertake deep-sea sounding in the Antarctic regions. Along with Sir James Clark Ross was another who, though an Englishman, was at least a Scotch graduate, namely Sir Joseph Hooker, a graduate of the Glasgow University. Sir Joseph Hooker's work was of a world-wide reputation, and it was interesting to note that this veteran of ninety-three years of age is to-day the only survivor of Sir James Clark Ross's expedition in 1839. Hooker still takes a lively interest in all the recent Polar expeditions which have taken place during the last eighteen years. The 'Challenger' was also closely associated with Scotland—witness the names of Sir Wyville Thomson, Sir John Murray, and Mr. J. Y. Buchanan."

Incidentally, Dr. Bruce took occasion to denounce any idea of a "Polar stepladder," and declared that he did not intend to enter into competition with any other expeditions in a race to the Pole. In short, so far as he is concerned, there is to be nothing in the nature of a Polar marathon race.

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UNDERSIGNED KING."

The vexed question of the ownership of the South Orkneys, which has recently cropped up, is remotely connected with Dr. Bruce's last Antarctic Expedition. When he called in the "Scots" in 1903 at Lauris Island, one of the South Orkneys, he established a meteorological station there, which owing to lack of funds, he had to hand over to the Argentine Government, who in January, 1904, took formal possession of the station. Up to January, 1905, this island, with others of the group, had been a kind of "No Man's Land," but in this month they were formally annexed to the British Empire by proclamation of the Governor of the Falkland Islands. It is strange to find, apparently, not only the general public, but the Argentine Press, were for nearly a year unaware of this annexation by the British Crown and only learnt it through the *Journal of the Italian Geographical Society*, which happened to contain a reprint of the decree.

The Argentines are naturally indignant that their work on the meteorological station should have been ignored so cavalierly, after carrying on for several years a work not of great scientific value, but of benefit to the whole world. It is difficult to understand the motive for annexing these barren and glacier-covered islands, which can never be effectively occupied, as they are hammed in by pack ice from seven to nine months each year.

THE ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

One can galvanise the fact that the annexation of Korea will take place sooner or later by the *Times*. When the late Prince Ito was about to annex Korea, he said, "I will annex Korea."

Mr. Shad applied for a stay of execution, pending appeal.

His Lordship granted this on the usual terms.

NEW METHOD OF CRICKET SCORING.

Despite the very wide divergence of opinion that exists, the M.C.C. have decided to adopt the new method of scoring for the county cricket championships which they almost expected in Royalty, but a quiet modest gentleman, who rather disliked public occasions, and was never seen at his best when circumstances made it necessary to stand upon ceremony. The difference between the Duke of York when passing through the towns, and the Duke as he appeared at his ease in those quiet informal private gatherings which he obviously enjoyed better than any other part of his trip, was a matter which especially struck those whose privilege it was to accompany him.

A NEW SPORT.

Whilst in New South Wales the present King awaited a short interval from the serious business of the tour for a shooting expedition to Borambal station, near Condobolin. The country was not looking at all well at the time, the season being very dry and the game scarce.

This did not prevent the Prince from enjoying himself if the following story is true:

It is said that during the stay at Borambal it was arranged that the Prince should go out to shoot at a swamp some distance out of the run. When the morning arrived the mounted troopers and the rest of the retinue that attended the Prince on his travels turned out in full force, prepared to proceed at proper intervals before him, or behind him, and escort him to the ground.

However, the Prince did not look as if he relished the prospect of a procession through the bush that day.

"I don't think we need all these with us, do we?" he is reported to have remarked.

"I think we would rather go by ourselves—just myself and Lord Hopetoun."

His host of course acceded. "I'll just send a guide with you to show you where the place is," he said.

He picked out for a guide a particularly trustworthy station hand named Bill—a good rider and a man who could be trusted to follow out instructions precisely. Bill was given a good horse and sent off with minute instructions. "You don't want to get mixed up with them," said his instructor. "They may want to be alone—they've got things to talk about. Now, you know, you just keep about 200 yards ahead of them, and if they stop you'll know an eye on them, and you can stop, too. You'll be able to fix it up all right, I know."

So they started. They got a little way when Lord Hopetoun wanted to take Bill to him some question about the lie of the country, so he and the prince spurred up their horses to overtake him.

Bill saw it at once, and he quickened, too;

they dug their spurs in deeper, and the watchful Bill immediately quickened still further, preserving his 200 yards distance as strictly as a battleship. When they started to gallop Bill galloped, too.

At last they appeared to grasp the situation.

They came out without a bird or even a rabbit.

Instead of shooting they had spent a very lively half-day chasing Bill. He arrived back at the homestead exactly 200 yards ahead.

THE "BARON."

Several other incidents are told of this holiday in the bush. A gentleman belonging to that district was driving into Condobolin when he saw a very important-looking well-dressed individual walking along the road. Knowing that the Duke's party was at Borambal, he thought this must be some personage of position—a baron, at least. On catching him up he asked him if he liked a lift, and picking him up into the trap drove him on his way. The stranger appeared very pleased, and his host was exceedingly polite, never addressing him as anything less than "sir," interspersed with an occasional "my lord."

At the end of the journey the stranger thanked him, and his entertainer went to the trouble to find out whom this distinguished gentleman might be. It was one of the royal servants.

"WHICH IS THE DUKE?"

The Duke himself was, of course, the centre of interest for the country people. On one occasion the present King of England was standing with a group of his suite, when a local hardhead came up to Lord Hopetoun across the road.

"I say, master," he said, "which is the bloomin' duke?"

Lord Hopetoun pointed to the King in the group opposite. "D'you see that fellow there?" he said. "That's the bloomin' duke!"

KING HILLY OF GIFFPLAND.

Whilst the Duke was in Victoria he went to Sale, Giffpland, on a shooting party, to the station of Mr. Pearson, M.L.C. On the way from the station the black King Billy of Giffpland came down, wearing the copper plate which was his full insignia, on his breast, and the remnants of his tribe around him. They came down on to the road, and, as the drays came by, gave the present King of England an imitation corroboree, and singing boomerangs, and cooed for him. The Duke threw King Billy a tribute, which he has treasured ever since.

THE KING AND THE CAMERA.

At this same shooting party, a photographer, in defiance of all the arrangements which were most strictly laid down beforehand, took his camera, and pursued the Duke into the firing line. The Duke, when he saw him instead of being offended, went up to him smilingly.

"I've been more photographed since I came to Australia," he said, "than I ever was before in my life."

He posed for a succession of photographs, which turned out splendidly, and are now in the State Parliament House in Victoria.

THE KING'S ADVISES.

During the Australian tour it was especially noticed how much the present King trusted to the advice of Lord Wensley, and after him, to that of Sir George Cust, a short, sturdy, unaffected, commonsense, little Englishman, formerly a sailor, who was his greatest friend.

Both of these gentlemen were without any sort of

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Hongkong, 6th June, 1910. [719]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, BRITISH and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, in exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days' sight on the Lords COMMISSIONERS of His MAJESTY'S TREASURY, London, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 A.M. TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 7th June, 1910.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in pounds sterling) and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS.

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Copies of Forms of tender can be had on application.

H. D. STACPOLE, Lt.-Col., A.P.D., Treasury Chest Officer.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1910. [720]

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex "la 'Medoc'" from Dunkerque ex "la 'Ville Constantine'" from Havre ex "la 'Medoc'" in connection with above Steamers are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless instruction is received from the Consignees before noon on the 6th June, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 13th inst., at noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 14th June, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 13th June, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1910. [720]

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Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [546]

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Hongkong, 27th May, 1910. [682]

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Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [629]

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [673]

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Apply to— HENRY HUMPHREYS,

Alexander Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [151]

TO LET.

N. 2 and 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1910. [325]

TO LET.

N. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS,

Kowloon. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to— ARABOOTON V. APUA B. & CO.,

14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [363]

TO LET.

N. 1, DES VOEUX ROAD, PEAK.

BENGER'S

One of the most valuable foods known to the Medical Profession.—"The Lancer" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Benger's Food is distinguished from the others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed.

BENGER'S FOOD IS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet "Benger's Food—How to Use It." This contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents and the Aged." Post free on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Outer Works, Manchester, Eng.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

55-6

BOVRIL

THE SUPREME ACHIEVEMENT
IN BEEF CONCENTRATION.

Infinitely superior to Meat Extract
or Beef Tea.

BOVRIL is supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office, the India Office, and is used in over 2,000 Hospitals.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sore Throat, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and Gravel.

Latest and most Effective Apothecary for Regular Use.

MAGNESIA



COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS,
THE GREATEST TONIC
IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Root and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina, Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.

No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

HOBBIT IN DARKNESS.

For once in a way Hobart was the most important place in the Southern Hemisphere on May 9th, being the nearest and in fact only place of any note from which the total eclipse of the sun might be visible. Between 3 and half past a few score people, mostly women, made their way to the higher positions of the Domain, overlooking West Hobart, and facing Knock Lofty, behind which towers Mount Wellington to the north. The atmosphere had a clearness that is often seen just before or soon after rain, and the clouds were clear in outline, while the river looked like glass. But over to the west behind Knock Lofty fringes of mist hung from the clouds, while the city itself was covered by a thin veil of pale smoke that was pressed back upon it by heavy damp air. Light rain was falling over the city and on the western hills. By half-past 3 the mist had crept downwards till the outline of the lesser hill of Knock Lofty in the foreground showed sharply against the wall of grey mist. There was just a touch of darkness in the grey that indicated the mountains behind, and it seemed that Mount Wellington would soon disappear, leaving only the sun-fringed hill that slopes up from West Hobart to break the sombre skyline. This frequently occurs on cloudy days. On such occasions a stranger would gain the impression that the dark country lay behind Knock Lofty. Then suddenly, yet almost imperceptibly, the mist had risen. The dull grey of Mount Wellington became again visible, and only a strip of white fluffy clouds trailed over the valley. But heavy grey dashes of rainclouds still hid the rocky top of the peak, and these seemed no possibility of dispersing. Rain began to fall, and the fleecy clouds above the valley were torn and ravelled like a tattered veil. But there was little or no wind in that altitude, and though the highest clouds were drifting slowly eastward, and the smoke of the city slanted towards the sea, the white strip between the hills scarcely moved; its form only changed with kaleidoscopic frequency.

By 4 o'clock the sky had begun to darken. A white cloud above Hobart had mingled with the misty fringes of mist that hid the mountain top, and more than half the mountain had disappeared, the eastern half of the nearer hill having the horizon to itself. The outlines of the city buildings became indistinct. Beneath the film of milky smoke the clear clouds over Lindisfarne, with their tints of steely green, grew dull and sombre. The green foliage of the gum trees on the Domain grew grey as the rain rustled among them. It was dusk. The lights twinkled out over the city, and then at a quarter past four the shadow smothered the town like a pall. The dusk had quickly succeeded to light; but the darkness that followed the dusk came sooner, even than the gloom that followed the sunset in the tropics. It was night, and the street lights were most of them still until.

Yet the darkness was unlike that which accompanies true night. It was not the blackness that obscures a starless winter midnight. A man could not recognise his fellow at 20 feet distance. But one could see people moving and the trunks of neighbouring trees. Knock Lofty loomed in formless bulk against the darkened western sky. Yet the light, such as it was, was different from the clear illumination of the stars or young moon; it was more like the light through chinks and crannies into a cellar, or which filters through blinds and curtains into a darkened room. The gloom was uncanny, and it did not need a scientist to tell that it was no ordinary darkness that had fallen in sudden manner.

A group of schoolboys, who had ceased sky-watching when the phenomenon commenced, broke the silence with ribaldry of youth, fearing terror, and shouting out mock supplications and promises to be good as the people began to move away, the rain drumming on the umbrellas as they left the shelter of the trees.

It was 19 minutes past 4, four minutes after the darkness had come, when a change became perceptible. It was getting lighter. According to the scientific estimate, the totality of the eclipse ended at 17 minutes past 4. Yet the gloom had been gradually lessening for a minute or more before the fact was generally perceived. Then a weight seemed to be lifted. Tree trunks changed from formless giants of the night into ragged, leaf-topped gams. The sky lightened, but in different fashion from the lightening of dawn. It was more like the reversal of dusk that falls after sunset in winter. As the heavens' great grey outline of Knock Lofty took its proper shape and beyond it summits a dark strip of the body of Mount Wellington peeped under the veil of clouds which had lifted off of the near hilltop, the lights in the streets faded to pale and sickly yellow. A scattered skein of white cloud trailed above the valley that separates Mount Wellington and Knock Lofty. The reflection of the street lamps on the wet pavements was no longer visible from a distance. It was daylight—the full daylight of half-past 4 o'clock on an autumn afternoon, and a rainy afternoon at that.

Those who had waited for the eclipse on the heights of the Domain had an uncomfortable walk back to town in a steady drizzle, and fog obscured the estuary up to the wharves. But over at West Hobart and across the river to the Lindisfarne and Bellevue the atmosphere was still clear. In the city, though the sun was expected, the suddenness with which darkness fell took most people off their guard. Just before the obscurity reached its climax there was a rush for matches and tapers in the shops and offices; and it was quite dark before the majority of the business places were lit up. Lights sprang into being on the shipping in the harbour, and steamers bound for river ports hoisted their masthead lamps and fixed their red and green sidelights. It is as human to joke as it is to err, and the spirit of the jester was not confined to the schoolboys in the Domain. For ten minutes "Good night" instead of "Good day" or "Good afternoon" was the facetious greeting between those who passed along in the semi-darkness of the street. An interesting fact in connection with the eclipse was that as dusk was falling the fowls went to roost wherever they were kept, while a few birds that had been twitting in the trees grew silent. In this case, however, dawn just before 4.20 was not cock-a-doo as far as the fowls were concerned. Possibly the roosters were too surprised to crow. From the scientific observers point of view the eclipse was a failure. But it was none the less an interesting phenomenon.

A LAKE OF SODA.

A survey has lately been made to connect Nairobi with Lake Magadi, some seventy miles south, in order to facilitate the working of the wonderful soda deposits. The engineer in charge of the survey gives some interesting details of the lake with its wonderful deposits, which should prove of great commercial value when the railway is completed.

"Lake Magadi is picturesquely situated amid weird surroundings at the bottom of a valley three thousand feet deep. On one side are mountains six thousand feet above sea-level, and on another a range having an altitude of eight thousand feet. There is no sign of human life, but on and about the lake are immense numbers of flamingos. From the surrounding mountains, the lake (which is ten miles long by two to three

miles in breadth) looks like an ordinary sheet of water of somewhat reddish hue. On reaching the shores, however, we found the water was only a few inches deep, and covered a hard surface looking exactly like pink marble. This is an immense deposit of soda, which was bored and found to extend to a considerable depth, thus indicating an area of at least twenty square miles of solid soda."

DEMOCRACY AND THE CRIMINAL.

When President Taft, speaking at Chicago some months ago, deplored the prevalence of crime in the United States and the complete breakdown of the administration of justice, he placed his finger on one of the most sinister blots on the escutcheon of triumphant democracy. Confirmation of the statements which President Taft made on that occasion comes from an American writer, Mr. H. C. Weir, who states that 10,000 persons are murdered in the United States every year, and not more than 2 per cent. of the murderers are punished. The remaining 98 says this writer, escape absolutely free. Surely there is not another civilised country on the face of the earth where human life is held so cheap. In the lesser crimes the proportion of offenders who escape is hardly less remarkable. Mr. H. C. Weir declares that 75 per cent. of the criminals in the "red-light" districts of New York are given their freedom by the ward politicians, the implication being, of course, that the criminals are ready to repay their liberators by assisting them in their exploitation of the public. When President Taft spoke on this subject at Chicago he expressed his admiration of the prompt and efficacious methods by which justice is administered in Great Britain. It would appear that in this matter, which is the pivot of every genuine civilisation, democracy needs to look to its methods. No doubt the problem in the United States is complicated by the enormous influx of illiterate or poorly educated immigrants from South-eastern Europe. These people are accustomed in their own countries to the most ruthless methods of police repression, and in the United States they find opportunities for committing crimes which were impossible in their native lands. But unfortunately, the connection between the ward-politicians and the criminal classes in the great cities of the United States is too apparent to be overlooked. The administration of justice is poisoned at the fount. An experiment has recently been tried at Galveston, Texas, and in some other cities, of placing the civic government in the hands of commissioners, who are selected not for party reasons, but for their probity, and who are given a free hand for a term of years. They are virtually municipal dictators. The experiment has been so successful that a suggestion has been made that it should be tried in New York. Even as far as it has gone already it supplies a curious commentary upon one aspect of democratic government. A frank return to the methods of absolute in a democratic country is a significant proof that the best friends of democracy are not blind to one of its chief weaknesses.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. *Armand Belio*, with the French Mail of the 8th ult., and mails from London of the 7th ult., left Saigon on the 3rd inst., at 1 a.m., and is expected to arrive here this morning, and will probably leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yamata Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 26th ult., and is expected here on 30th inst., and is due here to-morrow.

The P.M. str. *Mongolia* left San Francisco on the 24th ultime for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due at this port on the 24th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Coblenz* left Sydney on the 4th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 26th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Asta* left Yokohama on the 20th ult., and is due here to-morrow.

The P.M. str. *Mongolia* left San Francisco on the 24th ultime for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due at this port on the 24th inst.

THE ITALIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China str. *Fookang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on the 1st inst.

The Indo-China str. *Zi-ting* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 27th ult., and is due here about the 12th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* left Vancouver on the 23rd ultime p.m., for Hongkong via usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tango Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected here to-day.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hakata Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 1st inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

The H.A. Line str. *Slecia* left San Francisco on the 31st ultime a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

The O.S.K. str. *Tacoma Maru* from Tacoma left Manila for this port on the 5th inst., and is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kumano Maru* (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

The "Bar" Line str. *Benedict* from Antwerp and London left Singapore on the 2nd inst. for this port.

The N.Y.K. str. *Michima Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected here on the 8th inst.

The *Mogul* Line str. *Chaze* from United Kingdom left Singapore on the 2nd inst., and is due here on the 9th instant morning.

The N.Y.K. str. *Ace Maru* (American Line) left Saigon for this port via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai on the 30th ult., and is expected here on the 12th inst.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ANOHIN, German str. 1,001, G. Kumpel, 2nd June—Bengkok 26th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

ANHUI, British str. 1,250, J. B. Harris, 29th May—Shanghai 26th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

BINH TUAN, French str. 984, Chornianne, 3rd June—Saigon 29th May, Rice and Flour—Chines.

BOURBON, French str. 997, Ross Parrot, 24th May—Saigon 20th May, General—Man Fat.

BUJUN MARU, Japanese str. 1,304, Y. Fuseno, 29th May—Shanghai 25th May, General—Oishi Shosen Kaisha.

CHENAI, British str. 1,150, Lloyd Jones, 22nd May—Shanghai 19th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIEN MARU, Japanese str. 7,650, William Wodius Gruen, 30th May—San Francisco 3rd March—General—O. K. K.

CEAGVIA, British str. 1,274, B. C. Edmunds, 30th May—Manila 22nd May.

FAUSANG, British str. 1,410, E. Malkin, 28th May—Saigon 24th May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FEI JIANG, British str. 1,250, J. B. Harris, 29th May—Shanghai 26th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

FEI YUN, British str. 1,250, J. B. Harris, 29th May—Shanghai 26th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
AMIGO, German str., 822, H. Frandsen, 3rd June—Hollow 2nd June, General—Jensen & Co.
CHANGHOU, British str., 1,234, Mrs. Lewes, 5th June—Saigon 1st June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHILDAS, Norwegian str., 1,102, H. Nilsen, 5th June—Bangkok 30th May, Rice—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.
CHINKANG, British str., 223, K. 4th June—Saigon 31st May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
CHOSHUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,301, T. Suzuki, 25th June—Swatow 4th June, Gotozai—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHONGHALL, British str., 1,246, Low, 2nd June—Karatu 28th May, Coal—Shewan, Tones & Co.

CLINTONBURG, British str., 3,026, R. Webster, 5th June—Singapore 30th May, General—Shewan, Tones & Co.

HAITAN, British str., 1,185, J. W. Evans, 5th June—Coast Ports 4th June, General—Douglas, Leptral & Co.

HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Cornelissen, 5th June—Hamburg and Hollow 4th June, General—A. H. Martv.

HONGWAN I, British str., 2,060, Hainsworth, 3rd June—Singapore 29th May, General—Order

ILLYRIA, German str., 2,701, H. Feldmann, 5th June—Tsingtau 31st May, General—Hamburg America Line.

ISCHIA, Italian str., 9,64, G. Boldt, 5th June—Bombay, General—Carlowitz & Co.

KWANGSEI, British str., 1,223, P. Cole, 4th June—Tsingtau 29th May, Salt—Butterfield & Swire.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, Richard, 3rd June—Shanghai and Swatow 2nd June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MACHEW, German str., 935, Scheidling, 4th June—Bangkok 23rd May and Hollow 3rd June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

MATHILDE, German str., 831, Chr. Ulde, 4th June—Haiphong 1st June, Rice and General—Jensen & Co.

NANCHANG, British str., 4th June—Canton, PAKHOI, British str., 1,225, Gibb, 5th June—Amy 3rd June—Butterfield & Swire.

SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,603, Y. Yamamoto, 4th June—Swatow 3rd June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

WERTHALIA, German str., 2,095, F. Berch, 5th June—Singapore 29th May, General—Hamburg America Line.

WINGHAN, British str., 1,527, P. Martin, 4th June—Saigon 31st May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

4th June.
CHIYUEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., for Vancouver.

KWONGSANG, British str., for Canton.

MANCHUERIA, American str., for Shanghai.

ZAFIRO, British str., for Manila.

5th June.
C. DIEDERICKSEN, German str., for Hollow.

CHINHUA, British str., for Shanghai.

DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.

FOOSHUNG, British str., for Hongkong.

HONGWAN I, British str., for Amy.

JOHANNE, German str., for Swatow.

KUMERIC, British str., for Manila.

LOCKHORN, German str., for Swatow.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Chinshing* reports: Fresh Southerly winds and fine weather.

The British str. *Hongwan I* reports: Light winds S.E. to South, cloudy and fine.

The British str. *Glenstrel* report: Moderate S.W. wind and sea, fine clear weather.

The British str. *Wingwong* reports: Moderate Southerly winds and fine clear weather.

The British str. *Hainan* reports: Had moderate winds and cloudy overcast weather.

The British str. *Changtau* reports: Fresh to moderate Southerly winds, fine clear weather throughout.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

May 13th—Hsien, Mishima Maru, 17th—

Nile, Arabia, 24th—Banliar, Cardiganshire, Glamorganshire, Kaisen, Kintuck, Palma, Pei,

30, Poona, Bon, Somali, Soyo Maru, Wray

Castle, 27th—Alciras, Kaga Maru, Edapite,

Yam, Tonkin, Verona, 31st—Brusilia, Glosk,

Geben, Konang St., 3rd—Ambriz, Brauner, C.

Ford, Losier, Deudal, Machao, Salazie,

Sardinia, Silesia, Soyo Maru, Teuer, Tenerife,

Jam.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

June 3rd—Kitano Maru, Liberia, Sikkim.

TEENKAI.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

FOR VANCOUVER.

THE Steamship

"OCEANO."

FROM HONGKONG,

ON SATURDAY, the 11th JUNE,

FOR VANCOUVER DIRECT.

To be followed by.

SUVERIC ... 12th June.

KUMERIC ... 5th July.

AYMERIC ... 25th July.

SUVERIC ... 23rd Aug.

Bills of Lading issued to Victoria, Vancouver and Overland Points to Canada, the United States and to the West Indies.

For further information regarding rates of freight, etc., apply to

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1910. [687]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE"

Captain Tomlinson, will be despatched as above on or about the 26th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1910. [700]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "b," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & CO.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	JAPAN	Brit str.	—	H. W. A. Clarke, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	To-day at 3 P.M.
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ASSAYE	Brit str.	—	John Jones, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	On 11th Inst. at Noon.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.	BOENEBO	Brit str.	—	W. H. S. Hall, E.N.E.	Tomlinson ...	About 15th Inst.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	ARCADIA	Brit str.	k. w.	Tomlinson ...	JARDINE, MATTHESON, & Co., Ltd.	About 20th Inst.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	SILVA	Gov. ser.	k. w.	Porzalins ...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About middle of June.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	TOURANE	Gov. str.	k. w.	Hanska ...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	TOURANE	Gov. str.	k. w.	Eckhorn ...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 6th Inst.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	TOURANE	Gov. str.	k. w.	Kotze ...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 19th Inst.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	TOURANE	Gov. str.	k. w.	Frenz ...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 3rd July.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	TANGO MARU	Jan. str.	—	Lanceolin ...	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	TANGO MARU	Jan. str.	—	A. Christiansen ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	TANGO MARU	Jan. str.	—	E. L. Sommer ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th Inst. at D'light
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	TANGO MARU	Jan. str.	—	E. Malshow ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th Inst. at D'light
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	TANGO MARU	Jan. str.	—	E. Cobol ...	MELCHERS & Co. ...	On 15th Inst. at Noon.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	TANGO MARU	Jan. str.	—	S. Barcham ...	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.	On 14th Inst.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	TANGO MARU	Jan. str.	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 11th Inst.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	TANGO MARU	Jan. str.	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 11th Inst.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	TANGO MARU	Jan. str.	—	F. W. Davies ...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 18th Inst.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	TANGO MARU	Jan. str.	—	F. S. Cowley ...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 25th Inst. at 6 P.M.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	TANGO MARU	Jan. str.	1 m.	F. Wheeler ...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 16th Aug. at Noon.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	TANGO MARU	Jan. str.	2 m.	F. Wheeler ...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 21st Inst. at 4 P.M.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Ishikawa ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th July, at 4 P.M.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th Inst. at Noon.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Yamamoto ...	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	TOYOKI KREUZ KAISHA
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Winckler ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Inst. at Noon.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	D. Lenz ...	MELCHERS & Co. ...	On 18th Inst. at D'light
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	L. Dawson ...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th Inst. at 4 P.M.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sakine ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th July, at Noon.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sakine ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th Inst. at 5 P.M.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moses ...	MELCHERS & Co. ...	About 23rd Inst.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Regeener ...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIEN	Quick despatch.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Hooker ...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th Inst., at 4 P.M.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	V. McClymont-Liddell ...	JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th Inst., at 4 P.M.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. Wheeler ...	MELCHERS & Co. ...	Beginning of June.
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.	
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. Wheeler ...	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.	
BUCKINGHAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.</td				

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RODEWISCH I.V.
MANUFACTURERS OF
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FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES APPLY TO THE SOLE
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:**HUGO C. A. FROMM,
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POST OFFICE NOTICE

Mails from Europe via Siberia are expected here to-day per s.s. *Shantung* and per
s.s. *Tourane*.The *Armand Belin*, with the French mail of the 6th May, left Saigon on Friday, the
3rd inst., at 1 a.m., and may be expected here to-day.The *Arctia*, with the English mail of the 13th ultimo, left Singapore on Friday, the 3rd
instant, at 2.30 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 9
a.m. The parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 4th of May
and for despatch overland on the 11th of May.

TO	FROM	DATE
Satava, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar	Tjikini	Monday, 6th, 11.00 a.m.
Hollow	Ambo	Monday, 6th, 11.00 a.m.
Macao	Suz Tai	Monday, 6th, 1.15 p.m.
Amoy, Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Sungkhang	Monday, 6th, 2.00 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Japan	Monday, 6th, 2.00 p.m.
Swatow, Chefoo and Newchwang	Nanchang	Monday, 6th, 3.00 p.m.
Amoy, Straits and Rangoon	Seang Boo	Monday, 6th, 5.00 p.m.
Haiphong	Mathilde	Tuesday, 7th, 8.00 a.m.
Tomon and Quinhon	Holene	Tuesday, 7th, 8.00 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Heitien	Tuesday, 7th, 9.00 a.m.
Shanghai	Kwonggang	Tuesday, 7th, 11.00 a.m.
Printed Matter, and Samples		10.00 a.m.
(Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Registration 10.00 a.m.
Lettters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.	Tourane	Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.30 a.m.
		Postage 10.00 a.m.
		No late fee
		Letters 11.00 a.m.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to Noon. Extra
Postage 10 cents)Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in
time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.

SAVE 75 per cent.

BESIDES REDUCING YOUR
ELECTRIC LIGHT BILL
SO CONSIDERABLY
THE LIGHTIS BETTER AND MORE
PLEASING.
ANOTHER POINT IS
THAT THE "OSRAM"
LAMP HAS THE LONGEST
LIFE, DOES NOT BLACKEN,
AVOID IMITATIONSSEE THE WORD
"OSRAM."

(BRITISH MANUFACTURE)

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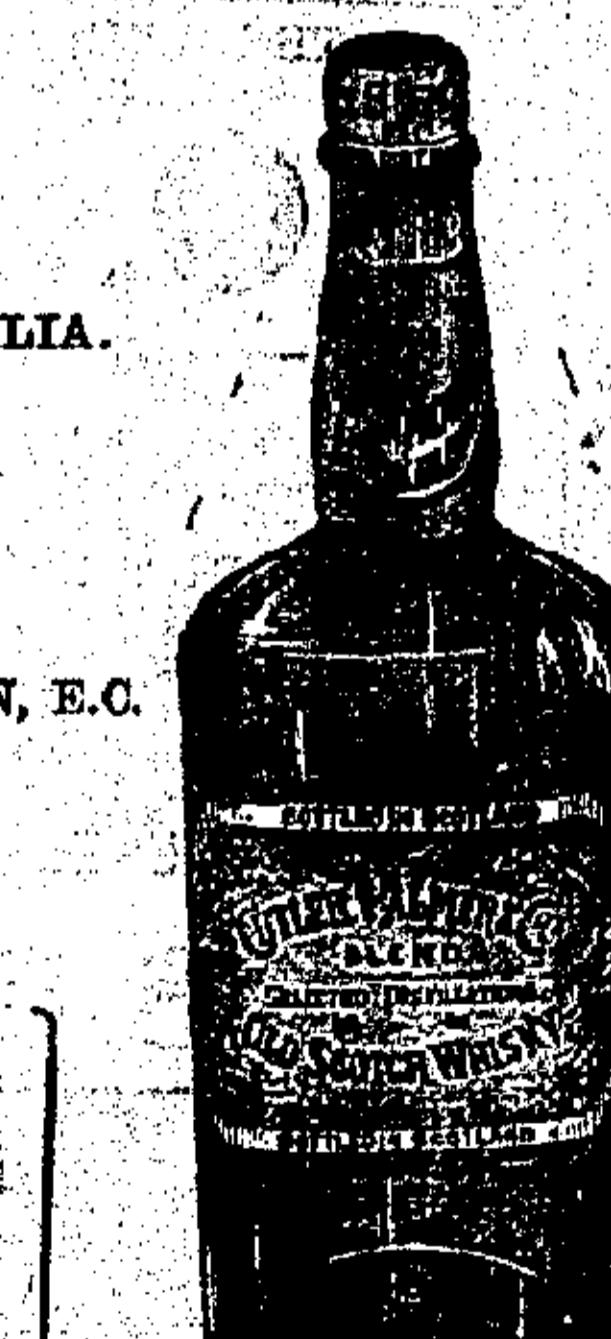
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**A
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Old English
CURVE CUT TOBACCO

A SLICE TO A PIPEFUL.

This choice quality tobacco is packed by a special vacuum process, it therefore retains that delightful aroma and exquisite flavour natural to the finest tobacco leaf.

"IT DISAPPOINTS NO ONE."

Packed in tins containing $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. with a handsome curved case which fits the pocket, and is the most convenient way to carry a pipe tobacco sufficient for one day.

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TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL TOBACCONISTS.

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 4th

ON LONDON:—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/91
	Bank Bills, on demand	1/91
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/91
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/91
	Credit, at 4 months' sight	1/91
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/91
ON PARIS:—	Bank Bills, on demand	227
	Credit, at 4 months' sight	230
ON GERMANY:—	On demand	184
ON NEW YORK:—	Bank Bills, on demand	43
	Credit, at 60 days' sight	442
ON BOMBAY:—	Telegraphic Transfer	135
	Bank, on demand	135
ON CALCUTTA:—	Telegraphic Transfer	135
	Bank, on demand	135
ON SHANGHAI:—	Bank, at sight	741
	Private, 30 days' sight	751
ON YOKOHAMA:—	On demand	88
ON MANILA:—	On demand	88
ON SINGAPORE:—	On demand	763
ON BATAVIA:—	On demand	763
ON HAIPHONG:—	On demand	1072
ON SAIGON:—	On demand	32
ON BANGKOK:—	On demand	861
OVERSEAS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$1.10	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$85.90	
BAR SILVER, per oz.	241	
SUBSIDARY COINS,		
Chinese	20 cents pieces	per cent
Chinese	10 "	89.54
Hongkong	20 "	88.80
Hongkong	10 "	89.18

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Hongkong.

Machinery Dept.

Felten & Guilleaume**Lahmeyer Werke,****Dynamo Works,****Frankfort o/M.****GENERATORS****MOTORS.**

for Direct, Single or Multiphase current, belt-drive, rope-drive or Direct-coupled.

Transformers, Arc Lamps, Meters, Measuring Instruments and Switchboards.

Complete Light and Power Installations of every size and System undertaken.

Prospectus and Estimates Free.

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OPIUM.

June 4th

Quotations are:—

Malwa New \$2,100/2,120 per picul.

Malwa Old \$2,120/2,140

Malwa Old \$2,150/2,160

Malwa V. Old \$2,170/2,200

Persian fine quality \$1,400/1,500

Persian extra fine \$2,200

Pata New \$2,035 per chest.

Pata Old \$2,350

Benzara New \$2,350

Benzara Old \$2,350